

## For YOU—Housekeepers!

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No longer a Dream—here is the Reality—a Full Capacity Coal Range and a Full Capacity Gas Range, combined in ONE wonderful range—

The New Triple Gas-Coal

# Crawford

If You Were to Buy the best Coal Range and the best Gas Range in the world they would take twice the kitchen space but they could not do for you what this range does.



**What Do You Say to the "Drop-swing" Gas Broiler** which drops to any desired distance from the flame by simply pulling a rod?

**Have You Ever Seen such a Gas Oven—full size—elevated—with three burner tubes giving any degree of heat and the heat always central?**

**What Do You Think of a range with a Gas Water Heater built into it?**

**And That Cool Knob—the "All-in-One" control, that operates all dampers and the front draft of the Coal Range by one motion? The Ash Hod and Coal Hod in the base, the Improved Oven Heating?**

Every Housewife should see it.

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### IMPORTANT MARKET OPENED IN AMERICA

By Removal of Interdict Upon Importation of American Cattle Into Argentina—Market Formerly Was Monopolized by British.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6.—The removal of the interdict upon the importation of American cattle into Argentina opens to American breeders a most promising market that has been monopolized by British breeders heretofore. Already some of the Argentine estancieros, as the owners of great ranches are called, have taken interest in the possibilities of the new condition, and as a pioneer in the trade, Senor Celso Pereda, one of the most prominent of the Argentine ranchmen, has gone to the United States to select bulls and other blooded stock for his vast estate.

In view of the phenomenal advance in the price for live stock in the Argentine and the probability that they may reach still greater heights, particularly if the European war continues, it is assumed that the estancieros will seek cattle in the United States will be prepared to pay well for choice stock.

The cattle show at Palermo, which is an unusual fixture and which is considered an economic barometer of prosperity in the republic has just closed with results that are far more encouraging than could have been expected. It made plain the fact that in whatever other ways the country might be suffering depression, its basic industry—cattle grazing—prosperates as never before.

The Argentine has suffered trade disturbance as a result of the war, and during the past two years the country has been passing through what is called here a "crisis of progress"—the result of lavish expenditure of borrowed capital in national and provincial public works. But in the face of these adverse conditions, there is the outstanding significant fact that a single champion Durham bull, for instance, has just sold at auction for \$60,000 paper (the Argentine paper dollar being equivalent to about 42 cents in gold).

The average prices at the Palermo show established many records. The favorite breed in the Argentine is now the Durham shorthorn, of which 200 bulls, making up the first lot put up at the auction, brought a total of \$1,140,000 paper, or an average of 5,700 a head (about \$2,215 American gold). And this does not include a six per cent commission which, in this country, is paid by the purchaser.

The Hereford has, it appears, declined in favor, the champion bull of that breed being sold for \$12,000 paper—only a fifth of the price paid for the champion Durham.

The polled Angus, which was deemed

the coming breed a few years ago, was in such little favor at Palermo that it was difficult to find a bidder. The champion of this class went for only \$4,500 paper. The Angus statur, however, is in great demand among the establishments that pack frozen beef. Only recently prices in the ordinary cattle markets went as high as \$400 paper for this type of steer—probably a world record.

One outcome of the flourishing state of the grazing industry may be improvements in the Argentine ranches. With the exception of a few localities, grazing is carried on under primitive conditions, with little application of science and expert knowledge.

Argentina is an ideal grazing country, but the natural pasture, except lands in the privileged zones, is very scrubby. Owing to these visible disadvantages lands were sold by the league in the old times, the price being based upon the quantity of stock that could be carried. There are vast extensions, hundreds of thousands of leagues, that are still obtainable at a price. The poor settler can do nothing with these lands. He would starve on a league of it if he had not a gun to shoot birds. But the rich syndicate or private investor could, and many do, buy with a view to improvement. When this is done judiciously the results are surprising.

In this country stock is never housed. Some animals preparing for the show, are raised in special paddocks but the animal raised for the butcher rarely sees the inside of a building, or tastes anything but pasture grass. This outdoor life saves expense, and, doubtless, avoids some of the cattle diseases.

The settler who purchased land forty years ago at a price which has cost the republic millions to keep down. It is claimed that the deprivations of the voracious insect are not so great as formerly, but just now it is admitted that the damages being caused are very great. The insects come from Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay. The return to their quarters in those countries after Argentina has spent much money killing a more or less negligible percentage of them and they return in clouds the following season. In regard to drought the problem is no less complex. The republic is so large, and the natural rainfall is so unequally distributed that the trouble is endemic in about nine-tenths of the total area. The various schemes of irrigation have cost enormous sums of money and created only an oasis here and there.

The skillful settler or wealthy estanciero contents himself with sinking wells and erecting windmills to supply his home and stock, but it is obviously impossible to overcome, by artificial means, the heavy handicap imposed by nature. Mr. Rose, an American expert, who has been touring the province, suggests a solution. He finds that there are 360 varieties of the cactus natural to the country. To think that this plant, deprived of thorns by breeding them out, would solve the difficulty. The cactus will thrive in the poorest soil, and 50 percent of its leaf weight is water. The fibre of the plant is also declared useful for the textile industry. The alfalfa plant, however, must still continue to hold the field in a literal sense.

Big War Game.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Admiral Fletcher's Atlantic fleet of battleships was engaged yesterday in defending the coast from Maine to Florida against a hostile force under Vice Admiral Mayo. This was the beginning of a 10 days' war game, planned on a more extensive scale than ever before attempted by the United States navy. Practically every available vessel on the active list was participating. The operations will be kept secret.

### "LOUDEST BAGPIPE OF ALL PACIFICISTS"

Toronto Newspapers Violently Attack Henry Ford, Noted Auto Man.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 6.—Characterizing Henry Ford as the "loudest bagpipe in the squeaking train of pacifists," and suggesting Ford's Canadian patent rights might be bestowed to better advantage, the Toronto papers yesterday launched an editorial attack on the Detroit manufacturer for his recent utterances unfavorable to the Anglo-French loan.

Under the caption, "What About a Tin Can for Himself?" the Mail-Empire, Conservative, governmental organ, says: "As usual with pacifists of his stripe, Mr. Henry Ford bracketed Britain with the monstrous enemy she is fighting. He enjoys certain rights in this country and if he cannot refrain from showing antagonism to the war efforts of our people in behalf of Britain and civilization it becomes a question whether these rights should be continued to him. If he is not sufficiently in accord with the spirit of this country to countenance Canada's course in the war, the right to manufacture under the patents he has registered here might better be bestowed."

The Globe characterizes Ford's phrase as he would "tie a tin can to the commission and pack it back to Europe" as a "gratuitous insult for which no excuse can be offered."

"Mr. Ford's failure to deny that he used the offensive words implies that he did use them and is now ashamed of doing so, but not yet ashamed enough to frankly own up and make amends," says the Globe.

### POLICE CALLED OUT.

To Disperse Strikers and Sympathizers in Nashua.

Nashua, N. H., Oct. 6.—The police were called out yesterday to disperse a crowd of strikers and sympathizers who gathered before the gates of the Nashua Manufacturing company, where 150 men in the dye department went on strike Monday.

Louis Brown, an operative, was struck on the jaw, and slightly injured. The strikers announced their intention of preventing other dyers from going to work. The company, however, notified the police that an extra guard was not desired.

Agent Roscoe F. Milliken of the Nashua Manufacturing company posted notices yesterday afternoon stating that at the close of the mills last night all departments would be shut down indefinitely. Approximately 2,500 operators are affected.



Ashamed of her bad complexion

If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly skin

## Resinol

will probably clear it. Just try Resinol Soap and Resinol Cream regularly for a week and see if they do not make a blessed difference in your complexion.

Sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for 20 years for most skin troubles. Use Resinol Soap for your complexion, too.

## WOMEN TAKE THE CABINET

Nearly All of the Members Will Vote for Suffrage

PRESIDENT SOON WILL DECLARE HIS POSITION

Houston and Gregory Have Not Yet Enlisted for the Cause

Washington, Oct. 6.—A majority of the Wilson cabinet is in favor of woman suffrage, and within a few days it is confidently expected by friends and enemies alike of that movement the president himself will declare his intention to vote for women in the coming New Jersey elections. The gradual sliding over to the suffrage cause of the Wilson administration is one of the most interesting and significant occurrences in national politics.

Still to be heard from, aside from the president, are Sec. of Agriculture Houston and Atty. Gen. Gregory. The Congressional union people here say that they believe Houston to be an anti, but for this fact they do not vouch. The attorney general has given no indication either way. The secretary of state, Mr. Lansing, declared Monday that he had not yet made up his mind, and it is said in well informed circles that Mrs. Lansing is opposed to giving women the vote.

Postmaster General Burleson has long been known to favor suffrage, as have Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of Labor Wilson. Secretary of the Interior Lane lines up with the suffragists, as does Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who lately stated that he had long favored the idea. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo formally declared his intention to vote for woman suffrage in New York this fall. The secretary of war is another of the recent acquisitions to the ranks of the suffrage cause.

It is interesting to record, moreover, that the president's private secretary, Mr. Tumulty, is another advocate of votes for women. With him stand Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Labor Post, a majority of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, the chief of police of the District of Columbia and a few other federal officials, appointees of President Wilson.

The Democratic suffragists are practically all states' right suffragists. They oppose, either directly or indirectly, the granting of the suffrage by federal amendment to the constitution, a method advocated by some Republicans and all Bull Moose.

In view of this situation, suffragists will undoubtedly take renewed courage and press their case before Congress more vigorously than ever this winter. It is announced that the National American Woman Suffrage association will hold its annual convention in this city in December, and before Congress convenes an automobile party of Congressional unionists, who started from San Francisco a short time ago, will arrive in Washington and present a voluminous petition to Congress.

There will be before Congress for consideration this winter two distinct suffrage proposals. Both provide for amending the federal constitution.

### FRANCE NEVER IN BETTER SHAPE FINANCIALLY

Frank S. Lahm Tells of the Stimulation of Business by Loan Agreement.

New York, Oct. 6.—France is now in better financial condition than ever before, according to Frank S. Lahm, an American business man who has lived in Paris for many years, and who returned yesterday on the steamer Rochambeau. The success of the Anglo-French \$500,000,000 loan in the United States, he added, would immediately stimulate all lines of French business. "More than \$200,000,000 in gold has been received by the French banks in the past few months," said Mr. Lahm. If the banks issued a special form of bill for this gold, much of which has been hoarded for years would be put in circulation. The French government is paying out enormous sums for munitions and all kinds of supplies, and this has made money easy in the country. This year's crops were very good, and all available land, even close to the firing lines, has been tilled.

### CHICAGO SALOONS UPSET.

First "Dry" Sunday Since the Great Fire.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—For the first time since the great fire, Chicago saloons will be closed next Sunday. The hotels, private clubs and restaurants will not serve drinks, except under risk of a \$250 fine and Police Chief Healy says they will not serve them at all.

Brewers, saloon organizations and liquor leaders were in constant conference, trying to devise some loophole by which the dry order could be evaded. If they found any, they kept quiet about it.

The order was issued Monday night at the council meeting just before Mayor Thompson left for the San Francisco fair. It was a formal proclamation that the police would enforce the state Sunday closing law, which the Mayor announced was superior to the city ordinance, which keeps saloons open Sunday.

Work interests showed enforcement would mean an annual loss in revenue of \$3,000,000, as the liquor dealers outside the business district depend almost entirely on their Sunday revenues.

The "drys," who have organized a movement to vote Chicago "dry" seven days a week in 1916, declared the Mayor's order was simply a harbinger of their success next year.

## My Convict

By JOHN Y. LARNED

I was running my auto leisurely along a road in the country and slowed up even from that pace to turn a sharp bend in the road when suddenly a heavy weight dropped from an overhanging branch into my car directly behind me. Turning, I saw a man in convict stripes rising to his feet.

"Put on full speed," he said in a tone to indicate that he would be obeyed.

I did not see that he possessed any weapon with which to enforce his demands, but it was evident that he was an escaped jailbird and as such was likely to be desperate. As soon as I had turned the bend I obeyed his order, my speed gauge registering forty miles an hour. The man climbed over the back of the seat and set down beside me. The road before me needed all my attention, but I took time to glance aside at him. Now that he was fleeing at so rapid a gait his whole expression was changed. Despite his stripes, I saw in him a man of refinement. He met my gaze with an honest look and said:

"My friend, if you knew that instead of defeating justice you are trying to undo a frightful act of injustice you would be better satisfied. I have been the victim of a conspiracy to defraud a bank of which I was cashier and was sent to the penitentiary for ten years. My noble wife sent me surreptitiously saws, with which I effected my escape. My object is to get out of the country, send for her and our children and begin life anew."

"While he was making this brief statement I kept one eye on the road and the other on him. I doubt if any man can lie to me and impose me that he is speaking the truth. I did not know that the man was sincere, but I felt his sincerity. Knowledge may be deceptive; intuition, at least with me, is perfect."

"There is nothing," I replied, "that would give me greater satisfaction than to enable you to carry out your purpose. Where shall I take you?"

"First you must throw my pursuers off my track. They are not far behind."

"Get back there and cover yourself up to the chin with the wraps."

He did so, and his stripes were concealed, but he was harlequinaded.

gave him my cap. Seeing a man ahead of me wearing a common woolen hat, I stopped long enough to buy it, giving him three times its value. Then, entering upon a long stretch of comparatively straight and level road, I put on the balance of my power, making fifty miles an hour.

"Do you know anything of the pursuit?" I asked.

"Only that my flight must have been discovered long ago."

"We must have another suit of clothes," was my next remark. "We shall have to stop and buy one."

My passenger gave me some idea of the sizes he had worn before his incarceration, and at the first opportunity I bought him the necessary outfit. He spoke of paying me for them some day, but I told him what I would require would be his vindication or, at least, a surety that he was what he purported to be. He managed to change his clothes under the wraps and, crossing a bridge, threw his stripes into water flowing rapidly. After this I decreased my speed somewhat, for I believed that with the start and advantage we possessed my man would not be retaken, at least for some time.

Passing through a town where I had business acquaintances, I procured funds and supplied him with what he would require. Then, stopping at a railway station, I secured a time table showing trains for New York and, by taking a longer route than the rails, put him on a train without his being obliged to wait at a station.

Meanwhile he had given me the address of his wife and asked me to call upon her to receive confirmation of his story. When he parted from me his efforts to express his gratitude overcame him, and he could say nothing. All he could do was to look it.

As soon as he had left me I began to realize my position in having aided a convict to make good his escape, and it was then that doubts began to trouble me. I did not go to see his wife for a considerable time after he and I parted, fearing that she might be watched and my visit would put the authorities on to my infringement of the law. I saw in the newspapers notices of the escape from prison of a bank cashier, and after the stir had quieted down I made the call.

Some time after my call I received a letter written with great caution from the convict, mailed at an inland city of South America. He was paying the way to send for his wife and children, which would be a difficult matter without putting the authorities on his track.

His plan was never carried out, for one of the conspirators who had refused

him was brought to trial for certain irregularities, and the facts of the other matter came out. The convict's wife applied for a new trial for her husband, but by this time the whole matter was patent. Instead of a new trial it was decided to apply for a pardon. This, after much delay, was granted, and the pardoned man returned to his home.

I had the satisfaction of giving the reunited family a ride in the very auto that had made good the father's escape.

## MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Daughter's Health.

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child my 13 year old daughter had female weakness. I spoke to three doctors about it and they did not help her any. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had been of great benefit to me, so I decided to have her give it a trial. She has taken five bottles of the Vegetable Compound and is now strong and healthy."

—Mrs. MARTIN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.

According to directions on the bottle and she is cured of this trouble. She was all run down when she started taking the Compound and her periods did not come right. She was so poorly and weak that I often had to help her dress herself, but now she is regular and is growing strong and healthy."

Handfuls of such letters expressing gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished are constantly being received, proving the reliability of this grand old remedy.

If you are ill do not drag along and continue to suffer day in and day out but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a woman's remedy for women's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultant) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be answered, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.